



PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
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Monday Evening, March 25, 1878.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Howe, of Wis., gave his views in reference to the policy of the present administration, and was particularly severe upon Mr. Schurz, whom he denounced in better terms. He condemned the Louisiana policy of the President and everything else done by him, and said that his idea was that republicans should be appointed to all offices. He flouted the bloody shirt vehemently several times. The speech attracted a large crowd to the galleries and on the floor.

In the House of Representatives the Free Coinage bill was rejected by want of the requisite two-thirds vote. The bill to suspend the operations of the sinking fund, for retiring U. S. bonds, was also defeated not receiving the requisite vote.

The five million and a half dollars indemnity awarded by the Fisheries Commission to Great Britain was incurred solely by New England, and to enrich that portion of the country, but still it must be paid, that is if the United States has any regard for its own reputation or that of its citizens. The South has now been restored to its position as a part of the United States, and notwithstanding the radical assertions to the contrary, has the good name of the whole country as much at heart as its own, and for that reason should set its face resolutely against any propositions relating to the award except such as favor its immediate payment. The abrogation of the reciprocity treaty by this government, the cause of the whole difficulty, was a fair sample of the radical legislation that almost ruined the country, and it is to be hoped that after the award has been paid, and prior to the expiration of the seven remaining years during which the agreement determined upon by the Commission shall remain in force, another reciprocity treaty may be established, if not with all the British possessions, at least with the Dominion and Newfoundland.

Postmaster General Key joins the mighty throng who ask why it is that in this day of retrenchment and reform Congressmen who formerly, when the expenses of living in Washington were no greater than at present, received eight dollars per day for their services, and thought themselves well paid at that rate, must now get \$5,000 a year, which would be over thirteen and a half dollars a day if Congress continued in session every day in the year including Sundays. The retrenchment in the expenses of the government effected by Congress was a laudable work, and is generally applauded, but those who accomplished it would achieve a reputation for consistency, and avoid much censure by reducing their own compensation and giving themselves what they profess to be so anxious others should receive, a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.

The measure proposed in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stephens, last Friday, contains one good feature, and that is the provision for the redemption of the subsidiary coin, when presented in sums of one hundred dollars, in legal tender money. The banks refuse to receive it, the brokers take it only at a heavy discount, and debtors, that is unless their credit be shaky, have great difficulty in liquidating their liabilities with it. We have seen people lagging about the banks and brokers, trying in vain to make the former accept, or the latter buy it at a moderate value.

Mr. Smith, the journal clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, is now in trouble. There never was a House that was so unfortunate in the selection of its officers, and that fact gives occasion to the censorious to enquire whether gentlemen incapable of making good appointments are capable of making good laws. The scandals connected with the present and last Congress, though not as injurious to the country as were those that originated in the preceding radical Congresses, are in no wise advantageous to the democratic party, whose interests the majority of the members were sent there to promote.

The Court of Appeals of Virginia has decided that the homestead law does not exempt from sale any property under a mortgage or deed of trust given thereon by a householder or head of a family as security for such debts, when the wife joins in the mortgage or deed of trust, whether the mortgage or deed of trust be given before or after the deed declaring the homestead, nor whether such deed of trust or mortgage be given to secure debts contracted before or after the deed declaring the homestead exemption.

Some of the radical newspapers are denouncing Gov. Cochran for not reprieving the two negro men who were hung in Delaware last Friday for outraging a white woman. The extreme penalty of the law is not applicable to as many crimes as it should be, but of those to which it can be applied there is no one that comes within its reach more justly than that of which the two felons alluded to were convicted, and the color of their skin more than that of their guilt is the cause of the radical howl for the execution of the law's sentence upon them.

Knife Works Destroyed by Fire.
WATERBURY, CONN., Mar. 25.—The American Knife Co.'s works at Reynolds' Bridge, near Thomaston, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss about \$40,000; insured for half that amount.

The West Virginia Horror.
WHEELING, W. VA., March 25.—Geo. Wallace, who is held as an accessory to the triple murder, committed at Littleton, by his brother, John Wallace, on the 19th inst., was brought to this city and lodged in the county jail, last night.

Howe on the Administration.

[Special to the Alex. Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Howe's effort in the Senate, this afternoon, in opposition to Hayes, his policy, his cabinet, and everything else in connection with his administration, is only the first of a series of republican revolts. Its significance, politically, is important in that it is understood to be the result of a deep laid and well formed plan to make Grant a third term candidate. In the days of the Grant regime Mr. Howe occupied a seat in the inner court of the Grant party, and he was therefore able to dictate federal patronage to a very great extent. He was frequently consulted by Grant, who in turn allowed him to carry all the federal offices in Wisconsin in his pocket. Now all has been changed. Mr. Hayes has on one or two occasions refused, or at least declined to make appointments as suggested by Howe, and this has enraged him. Like the Sumner Schurz outbreak against Grant, it means a great deal more than is manifest on its face. Blaine is in it, as is also Conkling, although as time progresses both will leave the combination to work up their own chances for the presidency.—Howe has had frequent differences with Schurz of late in regard to land apportionments in Missouri. His attack on that official to day is the result. Blaine listened to every word of the speech with great interest. So did Sargent and Conkling, one of whom will follow in the same direction in a short time. W. E. Chandler, who was overjoyed at the wickedness of the speech, occupied a seat in the reporter's gallery, and took it in with great relish. The speech having been extensively advertised, it drew a large audience, the floor and galleries being crowded.

News of the Day.

The steamer Magna, from Peckskill, for New York, blew out her steam chimney on Saturday morning while endeavoring to reach the landing at Yonkers before a rival boat. The whole front of the upper works was torn away, the cabins filled with steam, and the floor strewn with dead, dying and scalded passengers. Albert Runnels and Mr. Wright were killed; Thomas M. Brundage and a man named Fleming were severely scalded, and about a dozen others slightly. A newsboy was blown overboard and drowned.

The schooner General Miller, Captain May, belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company, sailed from San Francisco February 16 for Alaska, having as passenger Col. Woods, United States collector of customs for the Territory of Alaska. A day or two ago the schooner was discovered, bottom up, a few miles up coast, and is now being towed into port. All on board are undoubtedly lost. The vessel and cargo are valued at about \$50,000.

Ex-Congressman Vance, of Ohio, disappeared on Friday night from Cincinnati, and it is thought has been murdered. He left his hotel in a letter purporting to come from an old friend and member of his regiment, but giving no name. It is now feared that this was a decoy by a man with whom he had a personal difficulty during a political campaign a year or two ago.

In the case of Hunter, accused of the Armstrong murder, Graham's statement has been further confirmed. Mrs. Spellish, the lady from whom the felt hat was purchased, was taken to Camben yesterday and identified Hunter. The lady attendant in the store also identified Graham as being with Hunter at the time. The prosecution say they have now the chain of evidence complete.

Mr. Blair's resolutions in the Maryland Legislature instructing the Attorney General to institute proceedings before the Supreme Court to give effect to the Electoral votes have been favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Blair is full of assurances that Congress is ready to sustain the movement when once it has been initiated.

About two inches of snow fell at Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday night and yesterday, and it was still snowing at 3:30 P. M. Eight inches of snow fell yesterday at Watertown, N. Y. The storm extended over other portions of New York, and portions of New England, Ohio and Pennsylvania. A heavy wind storm prevailed in this latitude.

Thomas B. Kyle, of Dartmouth College, a student in the freshmen class, received notice last week that his entire property, in the hands of trustees Troy, Ohio, where he lived, had been swallowed up by the trustees and was gone. He had to give up the hope of an education and of the enjoyment of wealth.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones died at Reading, Pa., last night aged sixty-six years. He served in 1855, and was for two years Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was also Minister to Austria during President Buchanan's administration.

A fire occurred in the confectionary manufacture of Green & Blackwell, in New York, on Saturday. There were seventy-five hands at work, including twenty-one girls, who made a desperate rush to escape, remembering the Barclay street calamity. They all escaped.

The cashier of the Planet Mills was assaulted in Brooklyn Saturday and robbed of \$3,500 by four men who drove off in a wagon after effecting their object and escaped, though pursued by the police and a crowd of excited citizens.

The United States sloop-of-war Wyoming, laden with goods for the Paris Expedition, has returned to New York looking and will be taken on the dry dock for repairs.

Rev. William H. Holliday, D. D., pastor of Harford Avenue M. E. Church, Baltimore, died Saturday evening. He was a native of Jefferson county, Va.

Robert Maxwell, the master mechanic at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops in Cumberland, has had a fortune of \$3,000,000 left him by a relative in Europe.

The Hanging of the Mollies.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., March 25.—Hester, Tully and McHugh, the condemned Molly Maguires, slept but little last night, and were quiet at their religious devotions, which were interrupted by the workmen engaged in erecting the scaffold just outside and in full view of their cell window. Tully and McHugh seem resigned to their fate, but Hester still clings tenaciously to hope, and frequently asserts his innocence. He was surrounded by his three daughters, two sons-in-law and other relatives and friends. When the priests were announced all collected in McHugh's cell, where mass was celebrated. The clergymen then endeavored to comfort the prisoners and prepare them to meet death hopefully.

Importation of Silver.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., March 25.—At 10:58 the three condemned men were led out of their cells to the scaffold attended by their spiritual advisers. McHugh ascended the scaffold first, followed by Hester and Tully. None of the condemned men was given a few minutes to speak. Tully only said a few words in a low tone to the priest. McHugh did not confess his guilt directly, but said if he had taken good advice he would not now be on the scaffold. What Hester said was heard only by the priest. The drop fell at 11:07, and at 11:17 the hearts of all three ceased to beat. Tully's and McHugh's necks were broken. Hester died of strangulation. The bodies of McHugh and Tully will be taken to Wilkesbarre, and Hester to Locust Gap.

Foreign News.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

New torpedo boats are being built for England, and two fleets are to furnish light boats and torpedo boats. They are to be delivered at the Woolwich Arsenal and stored away convenient for shipment to stations at home or abroad. The Russians are having ten torpedo boats built, but the work is not given to English contractors for fear that international complications might prevent their delivery. Fifty thousand Turkish troops are now encamped on the plains of Baykudere and there are fifty battalions on the line defending Constantinople.

The London Times, in speaking of the treaty, says it creates a new State in the Balkan Peninsula which would dwarf all the others and inevitably strangle all other interests. It would extend considerably beyond the limits within which the Slav population preponderates. The extended boundaries of Bulgaria render Serbia and Montenegro insignificant and the remaining Turkish possessions an absurdity.

Osman Pasha arrived at Constantinople on Saturday evening in company with Resat Pasha and General Ikonitsky, and they will have an interview with the Sultan to-day. Count Zizby, the Austrian Ambassador, has postponed his intended departure on furlough because of the critical aspect of affairs. The treaty of peace does not meet the expectations of the Russian people, and the Germans see nothing in it to affect their interests.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg learns from a good source that no formal representation will probably be made for the present about the presence of the British fleet in the S. of Marmora, but the Russian troops will not embark now as is intended. Influential and moderate politicians remark that fear of England's policy will force Russia to occupy Constantinople and drive the Sultan from Europe.

The correspondent adds:—The only hope of peace is the speedy assembling of the Congress. That hope, however, throughout Russia is fast fading. The bellicose excitement is intense in St. Petersburg.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says England must yield her wishes to Europe and cease obstructing the definite conclusion of peace, or the Congress must meet without England, or Russia must act alone.

The Austrian delegation referred to the Government a petition to take steps by international understanding for disinfecting the late battle fields and arresting the danger which threatens the health of Europe. The sanitary commission have arrived at Erzeroum from Tiflis. They found twenty thousand corpses buried two feet under ground frozen, but not decomposed. The commission are deliberating whether to cremate the corpses or use quicklime.

LONDON, March 25.—The Times' Vienna correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"The controversy between England and Russia is approaching that dangerous stage where the point of honor more and more engages attention."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The international walking match at London came to a close on Saturday evening at ten minutes after eight o'clock, when O'Leary had completed 520 miles and 420 yards, the best performance on record. Vaughan retired at 7:38, having accomplished 500 miles. Brown made 477 miles and secured his third place, the rest of the competitors being far behind. O'Leary was declared the winner amid the playing of national airs and boundless excitement and enthusiasm. O'Leary, though of Irish birth, was raised in the United States, and embarked in the match as the American champion. He was heavily backed by all the Americans in London, who have won considerable money by their confidence in his ability to win.

Her Hofmann has declined the German Ministry of Finance, and it is said Herr Hofmann, Chief Burgmaster of Berlin, has accepted it. The Lower House has begun the debate upon the organic changes in the Ministry. Prince Bismarck vigorously supports the measure, and declares that unless a different administration of railways is instituted he will not remain in power.

The Austrian Lower House has adopted the whole budget.

A violent gale, with snow, prevailed yesterday throughout England, and was very severe at Liverpool, causing apprehensions of disasters to shipping on the coast. The British naval training ship Eurydice, captured on the south coast of the Isle of Wight. A survivor gives the number of board and crew as three hundred. He was picked up by a passing schooner, after being in the water over an hour, but all have died except two. It is not probable that any others were saved, as a strong ebb tide was running. The Eurydice was under full sail when she was overtaken by a snow storm accompanied by heavy squalls. The sun shone again brilliantly shortly afterwards, but nothing was then visible except a few boxes floating down the Channel. The survivors say they saw the ship suck down many as she sank.

A great meeting of cotton operatives was held in the Exchange at Blackburn, England, yesterday. There were two thousand present, besides delegates from the manufacturing towns and villages of Northeast Lancashire. Resolutions were carried regretting the action of the employers in proposing ten per centage reduction and declaring that if the employers persist the workmen will resist to the utmost any reduction except with a corresponding reduction in working hours.

Gen. Cesario Guillermo presides over the Provisional Government of San Domingo, established since the flight of President Baz. A new president is to be elected. The commerce of San Domingo has been ruined by the revolution, besides the damage to property and loss of life. There is great distress to all classes, which, it is thought, will prove a safeguard against fresh risings.

In Barbados the harvesting of the sugar crop is progressing favorably, and bread-stuff and provisions are plentiful. In the other Caribbean islands the crops are favorable.

C. & O. CANAL.—All the repairs on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal are progressing satisfactorily to completion within the next ten days, except at dam No. 4, just above Shepherdstown, where the water has been so high that it has been impossible to get in the cribbing. All the material is there in readiness, however, and with a week's clear weather work can be begun and can be finished in ten days or two weeks. The total expense of putting the canal in navigable order will not exceed \$200,000, and the work will have been completed in time for opening the canal to traffic on April 10, which is the date at which the Superintendents have been instructed to let the water in. The usual time of opening the canal is from March 15 to April 1, although, as a general rule, very little business is done before May 1.

Offers to Compromise.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The \$250,000 in silver bars received from Europe by the steamship Celtic, on Saturday, was forwarded to the mint at Philadelphia to-day. \$150,000 additional silver bars was forwarded from the Assay Office to the Philadelphia mint for subsidiary coinage. The steamship City of Berlin, which arrived from Europe, on Saturday, brought \$250,000 in silver bars.

Offers to Compromise.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Terry & Wells, of Riverhead, L. I., who recently made such a disastrous failure, have made an offer to compound with their creditors at twenty cents on the dollar. The offer was signed by the agreement to accept the offer. The deficiency of the firm is upward of \$75,000.

Shipwrecks.

LONDON, March 25.—In London and the provinces, yesterday, the weather was fine and bright until about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when an almost universal change ensued. Short and violent gusts of wind, accompanied by snow and dust storms of a very unusual character, as brief as sudden, followed rapidly from nearly opposite points of the compass. It is supposed that the capizing and sinking of the British naval training ship Eurydice, off the Isle of Wight, in the afternoon, was due to the suddenness with which a squall overtook the ship, and the fact that its entire force fell on the full spread of her canvas. As the Eurydice was comparatively close in shore, a dangerous squall would give probably no warning when the sail might have been shortened or the ship's helm altered so as to improve her position, added to which, it is possible that the disposition of her guns, stores, or other dead weight, may have given a leverage to the force of the wind by lessening her ordinary stability. Durance, off which the ship was lost, is a lofty headland, and is well known to visitors to the Isle of Wight. It is situated a short distance south of Spaulk Chine, about midway from that point to Blackgang Chine. The Eurydice was commisioned at Portsmouth in February, 1877, and was on a practice cruise to the West Indies when she had been for some days expected at Portsmouth. She had a smart crew, whose number is variously stated from two hundred to over three hundred. At four o'clock in the afternoon, when off Durance, and proceeding under full sail, a squall struck the vessel. She capized and sank immediately. The schooner Emma, which was passing the Eurydice at the time of the disaster, rescued five persons, including Lieut. Francis H. Talor, after they had been one hour in the water.

Three of these died, so the only survivors of the disaster are Benjamin Cuddiford, able seaman, and Sydney Fletcher, first class boy.—The following is Cuddiford's statement: "The ship capized in a squall and snow storm about four o'clock in the afternoon, when five miles from Durance. There were over three hundred persons on board all of whom except myself and Fletcher were, I believe, lost. I was one of the last on the ship. Captain Hare was near me when she went down after capsizing and she carried with her a large number of men who were clinging to her, or were drawn down in the vortex. A man near me said a vessel was close when the squall came on, and therefore we will soon be picked up. I was more than an hour in the water, and being a first rate swimmer, very many of my comrades cried to me for help. I tried to assist two or three, but at last there were four clinging to me, and I was obliged to kick them off. Our ship left Bermuda three weeks ago. We passed the Lizard (County of Cornwall) and most Southern point of Great Britain yesterday and expected to anchor at Spithead, about a mile off the coast of England, when the squall struck. I was commanding at Portsmouth has sent steamers to search in the vicinity of the accident but no further report has been received."

LONDON, March 25, P. M.—It is now believed that the Eurydice had about three hundred and twenty officers and seamen of whom two hundred and seventy were young men in training, besides about 20 officers and men taken on board at Bermuda as invalids. Lloyd's, however, places the number on board at three hundred and fifteen of which only two are known to have survived, though a telegram from Ventrone, states that as a bark was seen bearing towards Durance, just before the squall, there is some hope entertained that she may have rescued others. In consequence of the strong ebb tide and north wind at the time, the bodies are not expected to come ashore. All hands were mustering on deck for prayers at the time of the disaster. But for the passing of the schooner nothing would have been known of the disaster, as everything was obscured from the sight of those on shore by the consequences of the blinding snow storm prevailing at the time, and it would have been thought that the ship had come on to Spithead. At half past three o'clock the Eurydice, which was carrying every available stitch of canvas. She sailed so close to the shore that from the pier head the cordage of the rigger was visible. Suddenly the sky became overcast and snow and sleet descended quickly, driving the promenade to cover and hiding the vessel from view. When the storm lifted only the schooner Emma, lowering her sails, could be seen.

Fletcher states that he was below when he heard a noise on deck. Rushing up he found the vessel on her side in a sinking condition. He seized a life buoy and jumped overboard. He had been in the water scarcely a minute when the vessel lurched forward and sank, drawing him down such a distance that he gave himself up for lost, but the life buoy drew him to the surface.

The vessel lies with her mast visible two miles off Lucecombe Chine point, where a ravine comes down to the sea and through which the wind blows with a force against which vessels cannot stand unless, close reefed. Boats went out last night to search for bodies, but none were found. Several gunboats are to-day cruising in the neighborhood. An effort will be made to raise the vessel.

LONDON, March 25, 4 p. m.—A telegram from Cowes says: "There is no doubt that the Eurydice was carrying too much sail. She had her mainmast and mizzenmast set. She had her topmast and topgallantmast set. It is feared that with the men embarked at Bermuda, and probably from Admiral Key's squadron (North American and West Indies) the Eurydice had nearly four hundred persons on board."—The Herald, March 25.—The Signal Service Observer at his saving station No. 3 reports to the Chief Signal Officer at 7:10 a. m. as follows: "A brigantine came ashore early this morning two miles north of this station. The vessel lay with her bow to the beach and about 150 yards from shore. Crow all on board. The life saving crew are preparing to board the vessel. A telegraph station has been erected abreast of the wreck, and further particulars will be sent as soon as ascertained."

THE WOMEN'S HOTEL.—The magnificent building erected by the late A. T. Stewart as a hotel, where women who work for daily bread could obtain first class accommodations at a minimum cost, has been at length completed and will be opened for the reception of boarders one week from Wednesday next. It will probably accommodate two thousand, and almost that number of applications have already been received. No one will be admitted, however, without furnishing good references as to character. A number of prominent citizens have been invited to visit and inspect the establishment on the evening preceding its opening. The building is furnished in the most tasteful manner. All the sleeping rooms are alike, and each has a window opening either upon the street or upon the courtyard in the centre of the block. The building is laid out in a garden. Every room has gas and hot and cold water. All the gas is to be manufactured in the cellar, the machine having a capacity sufficient to supply 3,500 burners.—Double the number in the house. The water on the premises is drawn from five different wells, which will afford a supply of 100 gallons a minute if necessary. Upon the roof rest two immense tanks, with a capacity of 18,000 gallons each, and these will be kept constantly filled. Judge Hilton says he expects to save \$10,000 a year on these two items of gas and water. All the rooms are covered with carpets of different colors and patterns made especially by A. T. Stewart & Co. for the purpose. There are a number of private parlors, and these will be rented to ladies who can afford to pay an additional sum of \$3 or \$4 per week above the standard charge of \$1. The building has been finished by Mrs. A. T. Stewart and Judge Hilton according to the plans prepared by the latter in company with Mr. A. T. Stewart, twelve years ago.—N. Y. Herald.

An Awful Death.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette telegraphing from Wheeling, yesterday, gives the following shocking particulars of the death of John Wallace, who murdered Mrs. George Wallace and child and Miss Church, near Littleton, West Virginia:

This morning a party of fifteen resolute men met in a building on the outskirts of the town and laid their plans carefully to take the prisoner, John Wallace, from the house where he was confined and hang him. They were all armed with revolvers and were determined to fight the guards if necessary. They marched silently through the streets to the house in question, where they were met by ten more men also armed. They approached the first guard and demanded admittance. He refused and they drew their pistols and fired several shots in the air, and the man ran off. Entering the front door noisily they began knocking off the lamp chimneys with their pistol barrels, and as the wind was blowing strong the lamps were soon extinguished and the place was in utter darkness. The mob then began firing in the ceiling and shouting as if they were so many devils. They fired about in such a reckless manner that several of their party were slightly wounded. When Wallace heard the uproar he began sobbing and praying, and as the door of his room opened and the first of the lynchers made his appearance he sprang behind one of the guards and screamed: "My God don't kill me! I want to see a minister!" One of the mob yelled, "You murderer! Miss Church wants to see you and by — she shall!" After placing the rope firmly about his neck they dragged him down stairs headfirst, and out of the house on to the railroad track, where he uttered the most horrible cries, cursing, praying and begging them to let him go. They paid no attention to him, but began running with him as if he were a log or barrel. They took places one behind the other and presently began to run. Wallace did not stop calling until he had been dragged nearly a quarter of a mile. He vainly tried to regain his feet and stand up, but whenever he did so the mob would pull the rope suddenly and jerk him on his back. After going nearly a mile below Littleton they stopped and hung the body to a tree. It is supposed, of course, that Wallace was dead by this time. At six o'clock he was found dangling from a limb of an apple tree, alongside of the railroad, his feet about three feet from the ground. When the early passenger trains on the Baltimore and Ohio passed the place there was great commotion among those on board, and the trains slackened their speed in order to give the people a chance to look at the ghastly work. When the body was examined, the spine and neck were found to be broken, and the body horribly mangled and bruised. A coroner's jury was at once summoned, and they returned a verdict to the effect that he came to his death by hanging at the hands of unknown persons.

The following letter was found in his pocket, written to his wife:—

"Mrs. Mary Wallace, from a husband to a wife—I will probably never see you again. I am a prisoner and expect to be hung for the murder of those who I confessed to have killed. Dear Mary, I can't tell the reason I did it, only through the hatred I had against George for the way he talked about you when we were staying at his house, and what they said about you after we went back to your father's. I am sorry to say that I was persuaded by Henry Villars, more or less, and was drinking some. I was committed to jail for further examination. Dear wife, I would like to see you, but cannot see you unless you get well and come to see me. Darling, if you can come and see me, come. Write me a line or two and send it to my right neighbor. If I live to get to jail I will write to you and tell you all I have to say. Write soon. From your husband, JOHN WALLACE."

"P. S.—I will trust to God to save my soul. Good bye, dear wife, good bye. You once loved your husband, and I hope will never forget me. Let God be your comforter. God forbid that any shall do as I have done."

The corpse is now awaiting burial at Barton. Hundreds of people have looked at it, and not one expressed any regret. When some women approached it they seemed to act as if it were a dead snake or wild animal and were afraid it would come to life. The dead Wallace accused Henry Villars of suggesting the murder when he was on his trial, and he reiterated the same thing just before he was taken from his room by the mob. He (Villars) had a quarrel with Geo. Wallace. The story is beginning to be believed, and there is a strong talk of lynching Villars. Nothing has as yet been done toward arresting those who hanged Wallace, but some action will be taken by his father and by the officers of the State.

Midnight.—The body of John Wallace has just arrived on its way to West Alexander, Pa. Wallace's father telegraphed for it this afternoon. The poor old man, who is generally moved by his neighbors, is almost insane with grief. George Wallace came here on his way to jail, where he will be held as an accessory to the murder.

Arrest of Robbers.

Three men and a woman have been arrested at Petersburg on suspicion of having perpetrated the robbery of the office of Jas. H. Young in New York, in January last of \$200,000 in bonds, certificates and other stock securities.—Their names are George Carson, alias Little George, and J. D. Cornskey; Rufus Minor, alias Little Rufus, and R. Andrews; Horace Abrams, alias Horace Horan, Little Horace, and C. Burton. The female is Charlotte Duberty, alias Carrie Abrams and Mrs. C. Burton.

The Petersburg Index says: It is believed these professionals met here for a division of the spoils, and that they were on their way back North, probably with a view of securing a redemption of their bonds, &c. They were telegraphing and receiving telegrams quite frequently during the day. But the discovery of the missing bonds in their possession will frustrate all their hopes of release.

The detective who tracked these people to Petersburg and finally secured their arrest, is quite a young man, and seems justly elated at his success. He has been in town for several days, and was present at the depots on the arrival of every train from the North and South. He has been in company with some of the parties at different times and in different places, knew their designs and intentions and struck at the right time. He followed them through many States and cities.

George Carson, alias Cornish, when he came to the city from the North on Friday, stopped at the Bollingbrook Hotel, and by a singular accident, was put in the same room with Gallagher, the detective, who came here a day or two before, and registered at the hotel. The two became quite friendly and sociable, walked about and visited with each other, and became friends. It is even reported that the detective was the bearer of one of Carson's telegrams to the office.

Lady Rosebery's Blue Blood.

Several of our contemporaries profess to believe that the marriage of Miss de Rothschild to Lord Rosebery, and her consequent elevation to the rank of a peeress of the British realm, is a triumph for the Jews. The Jews are not likely so to regard it; mirabile dictu, they claim that the Jews are the noblest of all the nobilities. Lady Rosebery has blue blood than her husband; her family tree is much more ancient than his; to quote Disraeli, her ancestors were princes in the Temple when Lord Rosebery's ancestors were shepherds in the woods. The Jews will hold that all the advantages of the Rothschild-Rosebery marriage are on the Rosebery side of the house.—Jewish Times.

Virginia News.

Rev. Daniel Draper, pastor of the Third Street Colored Methodist Church, in Richmond, preached last night to an immense crowd; that church in opposition to the theory set forth by Rev. John Jasper, colored, at his church, Mount Zion Baptist, last Sunday, that the negroes are a great deal of interest among the colored people there, and the discussion will probably be continued in all the churches of the race.

A severe wind storm prevailed at Richmond, yesterday, doing considerable damage, breaking windows and blowing down fences. The Patrick tobacco warehouse, a new and handsome building, was partially roofed, as also was James Sumas mill, on the south side of the basin.—Many other houses in different sections of the city were more or less damaged.

The Richmond Whig says: "The tobacco manufacturers are doing but little, most of the factories having curtailed their forces to await the action of Congress on the proposed reduction of tax. This tardiness on the part of our National Legislature has been the cause of great losses to our manufacturers and dealers."

Several parties, among them Joseph Barker, W. Inge, Dennis O'Keefe, George Rank, W. K. Coffin, and C. S. Lake have been arrested by Judge Minor, of Richmond, to show why their licenses shall not be revoked for failing to register drinks of liquor sold by them.

The Rev. W. W. Walker, for four years pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, South, in Baltimore, has retired from the active ministry, and returned to his old occupation, the law, and settled in his native county of Westminster.—He is spoken of for Congress.

The Petersburg Post says: We are informed that Mr. William Savage, a citizen of Surry county, while ploughing in his field last Tuesday, ploughed up \$30,000.

W. W. Smith has accepted a professorship at Randolph Macon College. A. G. Smith will be principal of Bethel Academy.

Thirteen vessels have cleared at Richmond for foreign ports since the first day of January last.

Edwin Giffen has been appointed second assistant light house keeper at Cape Charles.

J. R. Gillett's mills, at Norfolk, were destroyed by fire Saturday morning.

Novel Sight.

—New York city was treated Saturday evening to a novel and imposing display, that of the calcium light circus parade. The ordinary street procession of a circus is by no means a new sight even to the metropolis, although such exhibitions obtain more in the rural lanes where the billowy tents spring up with the flowers of May, and the roar of the performing lion is heard in the land long before the first chirp of the blackbird. But a turning at night, with banners flying in the glare of calcium lights, that turn the arena into a fair of questions into blazing gems and make the mounted equestrians shimmer with brilliancy in their suits of mail, is quite a different affair. The populace appreciated this, and with that easy demeanor born of a Saturday turned out in force last evening and thronged along the route by thousands. At eight o'clock precisely the march was taken up from the Hippodrome building. It was as follows:—From Madison avenue to Lower third street, to Fifth avenue to Fifty third street; to Eighth avenue; to Hudson street; to West street; to Broadway; to Park row; to Chatham street; to the Bowery; to Fourth avenue and thence home. There were at least three hundred animals of the circus in the parade, most of them being elevated for the time to positions of almost royal splendor. For the noise canvas and ring gentlemen became nobles, with rolling plumes and swords at their sides, in the line of which jewels glittered when the lime light strove along the line like beacons, touched that with a touch of white flame. At Forty second street and Fifth avenue the sight was most imposing. The night was turned into a Mardi Gras day, lustily lighted up, as if the sun had risen at nine P. M. There were sixty-three vehicles in line, three of them being grand chariots that were marvels of workmanship. One of these chariots represented its ornamentation the four quarters of the globe, and on its top was a gilded elephant. Another had mirrored sides, in which the people looked on the parade as in a jumbled profile. There was a wagon, open to view, in which a man in a white suit, with a slender white in his hand, sat upon a jaguar as if he were an otoman and playful, touched up a few hyenas and performing the tricks. There were stags of animal wackons, with men on top illustrating carnival characters. Then came a gorgeous chariot, with a swaying base on its roof, and after that an Irish jaunting car with Patterson, the clown, in rince costume. Live elephants loomed up like brown mountains shaken by an earthquake. Over all this was the spasmodic flood of light, cold white at one moment and then pink as the peepers' torches were fired. The gaudious floats like bits of bright color upon this sea of brilliancy, the band played enthusiastically, the people cheered and high stepping horses trotted. Along the entire line of the procession there was a holiday desire to see the spectacle, and up to the end of the route the streets were crowded. Those who may be too poor to see the circus properly were in force, and there was plenty of the inevitable baby who clapped his tiny hands and crowded with delight when he caught the glint of the tiger's eye. It was about eleven o'clock when the march was finished.—N. Y. Herald.

A PHYLLXERA DESTROYER.—A Paris journal asserts that a landholder in the Gironde discovered a method of protecting vineyards from the phylloxera simply by planting strawberries among the grapes. What he says is substantiated as follows:—</